

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

FROM THE QUINCY (ILLINOIS) WHIG.

FROM THE ILLINOIS "CONSTITUTIONALIST"

A new leaf in the drama is opened. The song of the Swedes is ended. The prophecies of the latter Stars have passed away. The curtains have fallen on the magnificence of the past. The people are now to be a part of the comic and the comic, the public mind is in a condition to be more actively impressed with the tragic; reverting to the thoughts of war by a natural and easy transition.

And what is likely to be the end of the play whose prelude has so long been the "Swedish" drama? The theatre is the political arena of New York. Have we had no experience in these matters? Let us profit by experience. Our national sympathy with Texas was not too favorably received by the republicans of the United States, the republicans of New York. The result was in favor of Texas. The spirit of human liberty has repeatedly been immolated upon the altar of its own devotion in the case of African slavery. The foremost republic on earth—

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER AMAZON

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INDIAN MURDERS IN NEW MEXICO.

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NAME: _____

The Wireling (Va.) Gazette states that the snow in the mountains in that vicinity is of an average depth of from five to seven feet, whilst in many places it is drifted to an immense depth. Apprehensions are entertained that, in the event of a sudden thaw, great damage would be done on the low lands.

Mr. Walsh writes from Paris that "Extravagance in dress, as I have heretofore had occasion to mention, never was so great under royalty as since we have lived in a republic. There are fabrics in silks and satins as high as 20, 30, and 40 dollars the yard; the dress, without the making, amounts to from \$300 to \$500."

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT

was rustic, but without confusion. The appearance of the open space in front of the cathedral—pavé, as it is technically designated, was exceedingly striking. Along the street in front, tri-colored flags were streaming from lofty masts; further down, the open space itself, more elevated flag-staffs bore still longer streamers; whilst close to the entrance the tri-colored flags were intermingled with others of green silk, sprinkled over with silver stars—green being the color of Prince Louis Napoleon, as it had been formerly of the Emperor Napoleon. In the distance, the framework of the old cathedral itself, and immediately over the entrance, was stretched forth a huge *crucium* of crimson velvet, ornamented with gold embroidery, under which the President of the Republic was to alight from his carriage on his arrival.

At each side of this immense awning floated green flags bearing the letters L. N. within a laurel wreath. Beyond them, at each side, trophies were erected, with a shield in the centre, also bearing the green initials, the whole forming a magnificent and striking architectural

A little later, began to arrive the Ambassadors of the foreign Powers. They came, as was befitting so imposing a ceremony, in grand official costume. One of the latest of these high functionaries who arrived was the Marquis de Sade, who, as was to be expected, wore a certain sensation, in consequence of one of the gentlemen, who was wearing a scarlet uniform. At an earlier part of the day another officer had entered dressed in a similar manner. The *corps diplomatique* was exceedingly numerous, and amongst them was Mr. Rives, the Minister of the Republic. The Pope's Nuncio, who was the Pope's Nuncio was also present in full sacerdotal dress.

It was very nearly twelve o'clock when the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy moved down the aisle to receive the President of the Republic. Only one bishop was present during the day with the Archbishop, namely, the Bishop of Orléans, who, as was to be expected, was being composed of canons and curés of the diocese of Paris, dressed in splendid canonicals. Just as the body arrived at the grand entrance the drums beat to arms, the boudoir or great bell of Notre Dame pealed forth, and Louis Napoleon descended from his carriage.

At half past eleven, in a handsome carriage drawn by two horses. Two ser-

CURE FOR CORPULENCY.—At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, December 15, 1851, among other papers received was one from M. DANCEL on the development of fat in animals. It conveys the results of his observations on the human species. Excessive corpulence is relieved by an almost total abstinence from vegetables and feculent substances, and by diminishing the quantity of drink, and increasing, when necessary, the quantity of meat usually consumed.

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CARLYLE'S NOTIONS OF THE OPERA

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DESTRUCTION OF THE MAGNOLIA.—The Savannah papers give an account of the destruction of the steamer *Magnolia*, formerly announced in the telegrams as the *Albatross*. The explosion took place at St. Simon's Island, about fifteen miles from Darien, while the boat was taking in cotton from a raft along shore, and was truly terrific. The mainmast was broken into three pieces, and some bales of cotton were blown about a hundred and fifty yards from the steamer. The whole of the upper part of the hull was blown out, and she sunk in five or ten minutes after the accident. By great exertions the passengers were saved, with the exception of two on deck, who were killed by the explosion. Capt. McNulty was blown overboard, and was killed. The mate, Mr. Mather, the bar-keeper, Mr. Thos. Cody, of Savannah, and eleven passengers, belonging to the boat, were killed. The mate, Mr. Mather, and first engineer, Mr. John Austin, a native of the city of New York, and ten others were more or less injured. Nothing was saved from the wreck. Capt. McNulty was one of the steamboat captains of Savannah, and was highly esteemed.
